

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

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LOGAN, O., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1886.

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Our Fall Stock is now Complete.

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We can give you BETTER GOODS and LOWER PRICES than any other House in the Hocking Valley. Examine goods bought of us before and see for yourselves. SAVE MONEY and buy where you can depend on what you are getting. We buy direct from the manufacturers in the best Clothing House in the United States, as cheap as any one in the country, and can sell you goods Cheaper than any house in the Valley.

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Good Heavy Union Cashmere, splendid wearing, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7. All wool Cashmere and Worsted from 8 to 12 dollars.

Very fine Black Diagonal Suits from 12 to 15 dollars.

Splendid bargains in these goods. Come and examine them.

Men's Heavy Winter odd coats \$2. and \$2.50. Double-Breasted \$3.50

OVERCOATS.

A good wearing substantial nice Overcoat for \$2.25. Finer overcoats from above named price up.

We have a splendid line and can save you money on an Overcoat.

Boys' and Children's Suits \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00. These are Splendid Goods.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Our stock of Hats is immense, and so is our trade on them. WHY? Because we can save you from 10 to 20 per cent. on a nice Hat. We always have the latest styles. New hats received almost daily! Come and examine them.

UNDERWEAR! UNDERWEAR!

Special Inducements in underwear! Large and magnificent line! Undershirts at 25c. Good heavy Merino goods at 50c. Wool mixed at 65c. All wool white, scarlet and fancy mixed from \$1. to \$1.50.

NECKWEAR, TRUNKS & VALISES.

F. BLASIUS.

the pie without any difficulty, but dropped the bone into a large peach-blow vase, or tear-jug with a narrow mouth made for a one-eyed man to keep into, and in trying to get the bone out of his head, which he had placed within the vase, had swelled. I had to chase him over the house while his head was in the piece of crockery. At last I broke it, took him out and threw him into the ally with considerable force. It knocked the breath out of him, but he returned just in time for me to be knocked down the front steps by the same dog. I finally put him in the coal barrel, turned it over, and loaded it down. This failed to keep him, and I put him in the refrigerator and locked him in.

"He was there in the morning, but our breakfast was not. Shortly after that I took him to the Boomerang Consolidated mines to see if he would stand our assessments. He wasn't a beautiful dog to begin with, for he was brindle where he had any hair, and very red where he didn't have any. His tail had been dropped in a kettle of hot water, and when he removed it, it looked like a new sausage. He was invariably hungry when he woke up in the night, he could eat anything from a ham to a hornet's nest. He had a habit of sitting down and watching people while they were at lunch, and would pound on the floor with his baldheaded tail.

"I had great difficulty in securing a name for him. I finally determined upon Entomologist. An entomologist is a man who makes a large collection of rare and peculiar insects. This dog had succeeded in accumulating a great many of these—especially fleas. He introduced into Slippery Elm Gulch the large, early, purple-top Swedish flea, which was very popular there, and most everybody got some of them. His appetite gave me the most annoyance. He went one night near a deserted shaft of Doby Abraham and found a twenty-foot raw-hide lariat. He had eaten 15 feet of it before he discovered that the other end was tied to a stake. That dog wanted the earth. After eating 15 feet he had moved to rest, but the motion was lost. I therefore cut the lariat at the picket pin. I purchased the lariat of the owner, so each of us could have one. I had one and the dog had one.

"Along toward the fall of the year I was called to town to buy supplies for camp, and took little Entomologist with me. He was a very ambitious dog, always pining for something better—to eat. When we got to town the dog discovered some plaster of Paris which a citizen had mixed up to put upon his ceiling. Entomologist had never done any plaster of Paris work and he ate what there was of it. I noticed a few hours after that he did not feel right. He seemed absent-minded, low spirited and depressed. He seemed to regret something. About morning little Entomologist curled himself up in a small globular wad and died.

"I still remain at home a memento. It is a large plaster of Paris paper weight of circular form that bears the following inscription:

Plaster cast of Entomologist. Interior view taken by himself. He bit off more than he could chew.

A REPUBLICAN PEN VIEW.

Col. W. L. Robinson Talks About the Ohio State Prison.

And Gives Some Interesting Facts Concerning Its Management—A Shot for Mr. Rownd.

Cincinnati Sun, of Nov. 8, 1886.

Col. W. L. Robinson, the well known lumber man and ex-manager of the Penitentiary, was met on Vine street by a Sun reporter the other evening.

"Colonel," said the news man "how would you like to be Penitentiary manager now?" "I am afraid it would not be pleasant," was the answer. "Any way, I have made a rule never to hold a position of that kind longer than three years and I should not have consented to remain there longer."

"What do you think of things up there, now?"

"You mean about that forgery business?" Well, I don't think much of it. Those fellows are the infernal liars on earth. Francis, Stevenson and the rest of the convict witnesses, you can't believe a word they say. Why, when the Board of Managers appointed by

Headly took hold of the Institution the convicts ran to the officers with stories about the Republicans who had just gone out. They received no encouragement, I assure you but were hustled back to their work in short order."

"Do you take any stock in the talk about the Penitentiary making so much money and being so prosperous?"

"No," was the Colonel's answer, "I do not." They have almost abolished the piece-price plan, and in direct opposition to the law, are restoring the old contract labor system, I tell you that such conduct is wrong. The piece-price plan, besides being that prescribed by law, is based on business principles, and is the method used in paying for almost all the labor of the day. It is fairer to the workers, and, if there is any sort of compensation, for the employers also. I believe that if I had the management of that Penitentiary now I could make more money out of it under the piece-price plan than they ever did when they farmed out the convicts. The laws that Allen O'Myers framed are good laws, and he should have more credit for them than he is likely to get just now. But that man Rownd, appointed local manager by Foraker, is in love with the contract plan. He associates with and all his sympathies are with the contractors. For years he has dealt with them, and it would not surprise me a particle if he were connected with them now in a business way. He is small and narrow, and a one-cent piece looks bigger to him than a man's life. I have a thorough contempt for him, and when I had occasion to write a letter concerning him I wrote his name with a small initial. He has just one good quality for the position of manager—he is a very close, shrewd buyer.

"What do you think of the plan of selecting officers for the Penitentiary?" asked the reporter.

"It is not calculated to produce good results. The prison does not properly belong to the political spoils system and should be operated on non-partisan principles. My plan was to retain about half the Democratic guards, selecting those who had shown themselves efficient, and then fill up the force with Republicans and make them feel that their continuance in office depended upon their duties, but that sort of thing would not go with Foraker, you may be sure. Under the present system a guard is appointed from each county, the appointment being secured generally through the influence of a Senator or Representative in the General Assembly. The Warden, who nominally chooses the guards, distinguishes between applicants only by the amount of political influence they seem to have, and when a man gets an appointment he often thinks that he owes more obedience to the man who secured the place for him than to the man who is at the head of the Institution. As a result, it is hard to preserve proper discipline, and when men have about learned their duties and are becoming valuable, they are thrown out to make room for green hands who differ from them in politics. There must be some change in the methods or the Penitentiary will never do as well as it has possibilities of doing."

Hocking County Test Questions.

Saturday, Nov. 6, 1886.

GRAMMAR.

J. W. FILING, Examiner.

[TIME—1 hr. 20 m.]

1. What is a rule of grammar? An example?

2. Define language. Describe the origin of the English language.

3. Name and define all classes of nouns.

4. What does the progressive form of the verb denote? How formed?

5. Name the tenses of each mode.

6. In what do the errors of language consist?

7. What is the difference between gender and sex?

8. State clearly the difference between abridgment and ellipsis.

9 and 10. Diagram and parse italicized words:—Last week, as I passed by what is called the Goat Run school-house I saw the teacher playing marble.

U. S. HISTORY.

B. H. ALLEN, Examiner.

1. Who was the first Presidential candidate of the Republican party? Who were the other candidates at same time? When?

2. Who were the Huguenots, and

what part of the United States did they settle?

3. Write a short sketch of the supposed Negro plot in New York.

4. When and by whom was the Postal System organized?

5. What was the Conscription Act, and what troubles grew out of it?

6. When was fought the battle of Shiloh, and what noted Confederate General was killed there? Why considered one of the great battles of the war?

7. Relate briefly Braddock's defeat.

8. Name and locate two noted Confederate prisons. Two Federal.

9. What causes led to the war with Mexico?

10. Name the Presidents in order, and tell to which political party each belonged.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

J. W. FILING, Examiner.

1. What is spelling? A letter? An elementary sound?

2. When is one letter a substitute for another? Give three examples.

3. What are the organs of speech? How is voice produced?

4. Give examples of the different sounds of "i," "e" and "th."

5. How do we analyze words? What is phonetic spelling?

6. Spell correctly:—synthillate, sinomimus, sciology, isosselese and stricknine.

7. Define:—caucus, somnambulist, convalescent, lucrative, illicit.

ARITHMETIC.

F. M. GORDON, Examiner.

[TIME—2 h.]

1. What is the base upon which commission is reckoned? Upon what are premium, discount, and brokerage always reckoned?

2. Into an empty cistern is turned a stream which would fill it in two hours but for a leak, which, if the cistern were full, would empty it in ten hours. In what time will the cistern fill?

3. Sold a horse for \$60, losing 20%. Sold another at 25% gain, just balancing my first loss; what did each horse cost me?

4. A merchant bought 8 pieces of cloth of equal lengths at \$4 a yard; he gained \$24 on the whole, by selling 2 pieces at \$240; how many yards were there in each piece?

5. If one bushel of corn is worth 35 cents and makes 2½ gallons of whiskey, which sells at \$1.14 a gallon, what is the per cent. profit of the distiller who pays a tax of 90 cents on the gallon?

6. A and B have \$500; ¼ of A's money is \$50 less than ¾ of B's; what sum has each?

7. A debt was paid with interest, at 6%, August 18, 1882; had it been paid May 12, 1884, there would have been due \$26 more; what was the original debt?

8. Agreed to labor for \$2.50 per day, on condition that he should forfeit 50 cents every day he was idle. At the end of 100 days he received \$190. How many days was he idle?

9. When it was one o'clock, P. M., at Rome, 12 degrees 23 minutes E, it is 54 minutes 34 seconds after 6 A. M. at Buffalo, N. Y.; what is the longitude of Buffalo?

10. A man wishing to sell a horse and a cow, asked three times as much for the horse as for the cow, but finding no purchaser, he reduced the price of the horse 20 per cent. and the price of the cow 10 per cent. and sold them both for \$165, what did he get for each?

GEOGRAPHY.

B. H. ALLEN, Examiner.

[TIME—45 m.]

1. Where is the highest elevation of land? The lowest? How great is each?

2. State the difference between Llanos and Selvas.

3. Name the largest city in the world. How does it compare with Ohio in population?

4. What are earthquakes, and where confined? What the theory of earthquakes?

5. What are mediterranean seas? Name three.

6. Name and give length of the longest four rivers in the world.

7. Locate and give the capital cities of the territories of the U. S.

8. Describe the Union Pacific Railroad.

9. Name and locate the peninsulas of Asia.

10. Name the Barbary States.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

F. M. GORDON, Examiner.

1. What faculties of the mind are most active in childhood?

2. What is meant by teaching a definition or a rule inductively?

3. What is the object in maintaining our common school system?

4. Name some eminent writers on the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

5. How do you teach penmanship in your school?

6. Write a promissory note as a specimen of your penmanship.